









## Charlotte:

Thursday, September 3, 1841.

### SPEECH OF THE HON. MR. WASHINGTON.

TON.

Through the politeness of the Hon. Mr. Jas. Graham, we have been favored with a pamphlet containing the Speech of Mr. Washington of this State, delivered in the House of Representatives upon the Bank Bill. Mr. Washington bids fair to become an ornament to his State and district; young and inexperienced, yet he proved himself a match for Mr. Saunders, the local champion. Mr. Saunders, the day before, asserted in his speech that North Carolina never gave her sanction to a bank; the last election for Governor in this State, should have convinced him that such an assertion was untrue. Mr. Washington thus happily replied to this allegation of Mr. Saunders.

But, sir, it happens that about the time that speech was delivered, my honorable friend and colleague [Mr. Saunders] was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, and was opposed by that sterling Whig and patriot to citizens, John M. Morehead, the present Chief Magistrate of the State. For the first time, sir, in the history of the State, those distinguished competitors for gubernatorial honors "took the stump" to advocate their respective claims to popular favor. "Greek and Greek," and there came the tug of war. They travelled from county to county, and from district to district, for nearly five months, until they had thoroughly canvassed the whole State. During that time, they visited my own section of the country. I had the pleasure of hearing them several times, and I heard my honorable friend and colleague sometimes. I must confess, with fear and trembling. Few men, either on this floor or elsewhere, possess the power of making the worse appear the better cause to a more eminent degree than that gentleman. And, sir, though he was defeated by a majority of 8,000 votes, I must do him the justice to say, that I believe no other man of his party could have received as many votes as he did at the time. Whenever and wherever I heard them, sir, the question of the currency was the principal topic of discussion. What subjects occupied their attention to such an extent, that I, of course, cannot know, sir, from personal observation. I have, however, in my possession, a letter from Governor Morehead himself, in which he states that, throughout their whole canvass, the subject of the sub-Treasury and the establishment of a national bank were the prominent issues made up between himself and his competitor, and he confidently expresses the opinion that the bank question is stronger in North Carolina than the Whig party.

Not only, sir, was the bank question discussed by those distinguished gentlemen throughout that whole canvass, but the Democratic papers in our State were teeming with philippics against banks and banking; and the "North Carolina Standard," one of the most efficient party organs in this Union, placed at its head as one of its mottoes, "The People against the Bank." At the same time of the election for Governor, elections were held throughout the State for members of the Legislature; and never was an election more warmly contested. The result was, that of one hundred and seventy members returned, one hundred and four were Whigs, and sixty-six Democrats. Of the one hundred and four Whigs, one hundred and three were advocates of a national bank, and the one was slightly inclined toward "Virginia abstraction." [A laugh.] During the session of the Legislature, two Senators were elected to the Congress of the United States—the very able and distinguished gentlemen now to the other end of the Capitol, who do honor to themselves and the State whose sovereignty they represent. Before they were nominated for that distinguished station, they were required, in a previous meeting, to pledge themselves for a repeal of the sub-Treasury and the support of a national bank; and I have the authority of each of these gentlemen for saying, that without such a pledge, they could not have been elected. But, sir, in the month of May last, long after the Presidential election, under a special proclamation from the Governor of North Carolina, elections were held throughout the State for Representatives in the twenty-seventh Congress, which had been ordered to convene at a period earlier than usual, on account of the great responsibility of the finances of the Government and the currency of the country, and with direct reference to an entire change in the whole monetary system. And the result was, sir, that instead of eight Democrats and five Whigs, eight Whigs and five Democrats were returned; and these eight Whigs represent a federal population of 438,000, while the five Democrats represent a federal population of only 219,000. My Whig friends on this floor tell me, that in all their districts the repeal of the sub-Treasury and the establishment of a national bank were issues directly made before the people. In my own district, I will not say, sir, that I came here on the bank question, but I will say, that I was elected to spite of that question. It was pressed upon me with more earnestness and force than any other subject. I was held responsible not only for the conduct of the United States bank proper, but for all the mismanagement of an institution chartered by the State of Pennsylvania,

and which, I am sure, has been conducted with the most scrupulous attention to the public interest. I was not only made responsible for that most corrupt institution of Pennsylvania, but for all the other banks of the State, and for the currency of the country. Sir, I was not only made responsible for that most corrupt institution of Pennsylvania, but for all the other banks of the State, and for the currency of the country.

### THE VETO.

Contrary to the predictions and the fondest hopes of the Locos, the Whigs are more united and determined now, than they were before the President exercised this power, relative to the Fiscal Bank Bill. Instead of division and rupture, the ties of concord bind them together more strongly, so that they defy the attempts of the "destructives" to engender strife in their ranks.

When the Message which contained the negative of the President, was communicated to the Senate, there were marks of approbation and praise uttered in the gallery, which temporarily caused considerable excitement and confusion in the Senate Chamber. Who, kind reader, do you imagine became the defender of the dignity of the President? None other than the notorious Tom Benton, who, boiling with patriotic anger, poured out a stream of coarse biliousness against the "Bank ruffians," who dared to insult the "President." What a sudden and wondrous change came over the spirit of his democracy! Why, a few months ago he would not recognize him as the President, but now, he takes him under his protecting wing and proclaims to the "Bank ruffians," that they shall not insult the "President of the United States." Oh, sir, the quondam Mr. Tyler, shall not be insulted by "Bank ruffians." After expectorating a great quantity of patriotic spittle he concluded. The abominable "Bank ruffian" was taken into custody by the Sergeant at Arms, when he proved to be a drunken loafer.

### CONGRESS.

With the most commendable zeal the House of Representatives have set to work, and have passed another Bank Bill, by a large majority. This measure is to create a Bank of exchange and deposit, without the power to discount notes. In place of branches in the States, it proposes agencies. Whether such a Bank as this can successfully go into operation, and afford the country the long desired good, which would undoubtedly arise from the creation of such an institution, as that which received its name at the hands of the President, we are not prepared to say. Capitalists and financiers seem to think not. At the latest date, its passage through the Senate was undecided. What the course of the President may be in relation to this measure no one appears to know; should he again exercise the Veto power, to prevent the will and wishes of the American people from being carried into effect, the President may find himself left alone in his "Virginia Abstractions."

We present to the public, in a preceding column, a synopsis of the Bankrupt Law, copied from the Baltimore Patriot. This is now the law of the land, as President Tyler has given it his sanction. In the Legislature, the Bill is reported at length, but want of room prevents its appearance in our columns. We trust that all will be satisfied with its provisions, after its advantages are fully appreciated. In all commercial and trading countries, Bankrupt Laws have been found necessary—this country alone has been without a law of this kind since (if we mistake not) 1803, when the Bankrupt Law, passed in 1800, was repealed purely upon party grounds. This law is to go into effect the first of February next. Thousands of worthy citizens who now pine in hopeless poverty, may again feel the sunshine of prosperity and lift their wretched families from the shades of penury and misery, to homes of comfort and happiness.

### AWFUL DISASTERS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The *Jeffersonian* has found out that the Whigs are extravagant, and to prove it copies the entire bill of expenses attendant upon the funeral of Gen. Harrison. It fills a column or so of the space usually appropriated to editorial matter. "Harris, my boy, what have you found? Oh! nothing but, only a mare's nest."

### THE DISTRIBUTION BILL.

This Bill passed its third reading in the Senate, a few days since, by a majority of six, so there can be no doubt about its final passage through that body. The President recommended its passage in his Message, therefore there is no fear of a veto upon this subject.

give it to him, and he has the credit of it. I am sure, that the credit of it will be given to him, and he will be the first to give it to him. I am sure, that the credit of it will be given to him, and he will be the first to give it to him.

And what right have you to suppose we are a fellow-lodged old bachelor?—you little thick-lipped, red-headed ex-pilgrimage. We are neither an old bachelor or a married individual, but you have excited our curiosity, and to gratify it we will take the liberty of propounding to you a little. Are you not in appearance and habit similar to the "fat boy" in Pickwick? Are you the pedagogical who flourished so extensively a few years back in teaching "the young idea how to go a gunning" near "Leamy level," alias "Alley-love," (read it, N. T. L.)—Weren't you once a "swarm doctor," on the Thompsonian system, and didn't you "make some of the old-fashioned cures in nature," while engaged in that respectable calling? We only ask for information. And are you the man that wrote the poetry about the *gall*? Did you write the following verses? If you did, send us your paper as regularly as convenient, and we will endeavor to give you a partial equivalent.—*Mississippi Oracle*.

Hallo! our there, Mr. Crooks, the sultry climate has made you a little choleric.—Keep cool, and we will attempt to gratify the curiosity, which it seems we have excited. Little did we think that we should fall into such hands, when we spoke to the Compiler; but deprecating your vengeance we proceed. Now, what is the name of "the inimitable Macassar oil" ever induced you to call it a "little red-headed thick-lipped ex-pilgrimage"? Why, young man, your head is as black as that "nigger" in Mississippi, whose sinister had to light a candle to see him in broad day light! We however, have about here, some of the basest men, whose heads are nearly red and hot enough to ignite the tobacco in your pipe; so cast no slurs upon the red-headed tribe or you may feel the consequences—they are like powder, ready to explode in a moment.

Relative to the "fat boy" in Pickwick, we have but few pretensions to remembrance; we are, however, world initiates in our form for that of this youth so famous for eating and sleeping. But there is a "fat" man in this place, whose habits are identical, and if he and the "fat boy" were together, you could not tell "lather from which."

In our youth we made an attempt to flourish extensively "near Alley-love" in teaching the "young idea how to go a gunning," but the "gunning" part was performed by a certain red-headed pilgrimage, and of a kind, which, I am sure, would make any dry legal discourse somewhere out in "your parts," much to the astonishment of Judge and Jury, and to the utter consternation of his unfortunate clients.

The "all-killant cures in nature" we made upon the old and "regular" plan.—How you should imagine that we possessed any affinity for steam or steam Doctors, we are unable to differ; but a word in your ear Mr. Crooks: If you wish to be popular with the Locos out here, say nothing against a STEAM DOCTOR! Why, sir, they have sent a thoroughbred double distilled Thompsonian-doctor, giving Doctor, time after time, to the Legislature, upon the bare merits of No. 61 snuff! Lord! keep our bodies politic, as well as bodies corporal, from such Doctors as you, and so may we.

In regard to the "poetry" we "acknowledge the corn" and if Apollo will stop his prosecution against us for an attempted violation of the Muses we will not forgive you for our juvenile crime and sin no more. Give us your *poetry*.

### EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERY.

The Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia at Danville, was entered by some persons by means of false keys on Sunday night, the 23d ult., who robbed it of silver two thousand dollars. \$73,125 in various bills were stamped "cancelled" upon the spot. The President has offered a reward of five thousand dollars, for the apprehension and conviction of the robbers. It appears that institutions of this kind are much more frequently entered by accident now, than heretofore; scarce a month passes without seeing in glaring capitals, "Great Bank Robbery," "Murder and Robbery," &c. Why is it that such a state of affairs exist? Is not moral obligation impaired? Are not the bonds of civil society loosened? To those who look for the progressive moral improvement of the species, the fact must be humiliating.

### THE FARGE.

The Petersburg Statesman learns that the *Children of the Virginia delegation*, who voted against the Bank Bill, waited on the President and thanked him for his Veto.—Messrs. John W. Jones and Gilmer were the spokesmen on the occasion. Diana H. Lewis, Esq. commonly styled the "fat boy," expressed his sentiments with his presence; and it is said to have remarked, that he was so rejoiced at the Veto, that he expected to "give up"—*Rail Register*.

From the *Register*.—A letter received in this City, dated Friday, August 13th, concerning the war, I can give you a few particulars. In the first place, the reports to you about the war, say that the war was nearly over. And in a second place, say that the war was nearly over. And in a third place, say that the war was nearly over. And in a fourth place, say that the war was nearly over.

Last week a friend was riding from Fort Totten to Fort Harker; he was leading one of his horses which a friend in company rode to Fort Totten, back home. About 5 miles from Fort Totten he was attacked by the Indians; the first shot was fired at the horse, and he fell in the water, and the horse and rider were killed. The friend who was riding, was shot in the back, and he fell in the water, and he was killed. The friend who was riding, was shot in the back, and he fell in the water, and he was killed.

Mr. S. arrived last evening in the *Norfolk*, from Jacksonville, and he told us that the Indians had destroyed a house and a crop about 12 miles from Fort Harker. I also received information that two express riders were killed a short time ago on the other side of Fort Totten; after the Indians killed them they quartered them upon the pieces, and laid the pieces across the road.

"Now, my dear sir, I leave it to you to judge whether the war is over or not. I know a good many Indians have come in at Tampa, but I know me, sir, that there are more Indians in Florida than any body ever was aware of. What signifies 50 Indians at Tampa, and only a few whorls among them? This war will not be over till every Indian is out of the country."

The meeting party mentioned above, has returned, after leaving the Indians into a hummock 2 or 3 miles they lost all signs of the trail.

### MR. MARSHALL'S SPEECH.

We learn that Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, delivered in the House of Representatives, on Saturday last one of the best and most caustic speeches that have been listened to since the commencement of the Extra Session, in reply to Mr. Wise's denunciatory harangue; and so great was the general desire to hear the gifted son of Kentucky, that in a few minutes after he commenced, there was a perfect jam in every passage leading into the House.—He divided Mr. Wise's Speech, so far as it was capable of division, into separate sections—and having carefully, and with much ingenuity piled them together, upon a foundation of Virginia metaphysics—his opponent, in the most masterly and eloquent manner, the whole fabric. A few abstracted and abstruse were only left to cover the scene of confusion.

Mr. Wise spoke on Saturday, for about three quarters of an hour in reference to a "rumor." There is, said Mr. Marshall, a rumor, a rumor that fills the world—a rumor that carries on its wings, to the four quarters of the globe, the fable of that illustrious Statesman, Henry Clay—a man who, when some small differences have endangered the harmony of his party, has never thrust himself forward with a petty *Carpetbag* of ground, to widen the breach or foment dissension.

The Speech was listened to with breathless attention, and was followed by a simultaneous burst of applause from every quarter of the Hall. Mr. Oliver followed—his speech was so commensurate, the audience had disappeared.—*Rail Register*.

### THE VETO.

North, South, East and West, the Veto Message has been received every where by the Whig Press of the Country, in the same spirit. Deep dissatisfaction and disappointment is openly expressed, but there is no denunciation, no abuse, no exhibition of vindictiveness or anger—no appearance of a disposition, on account of blighted hopes, to run into the arms of Locofreedom—no evidence of the perpetration of any such folly as throwing up in a pet the fruits of a twelve years' struggle for victory.—The Whigs decidedly condemn the act, and do not hesitate to say so, openly and above board, but their strictures partake of the sincere sorrow of a friend, not of the implacable anger of an enemy. They have given the strongest evidence that they do not recognize, in any way, the *Loco Foco* doctrine of Executive infallibility.—*Rail Register*.

Three Abstractors.—A member of Congress in the debate, relative to the position to be occupied by the statue of Washington in the Capitol, having suggested that it be placed in the corner of the rotunda, Mr. Stanley of North Carolina, moved that a committee, consisting of three abstractors, be appointed to find out where the corner of a rotunda can be found. The idea is an excellent one and suggests a very fitting occupation. An abstractor could not possibly be better occupied than in looking for the corner of a circle. We should think he would find himself as much in his element, as a trout in a shady stream, or a fat negro sitting in the sun fanning himself with a brick-bat.—*North American*.

### PRETORI CHANGE.

The reader will see from the article in another column, headed "Tempest in a Tea-pot," that Mr. Benton seems desirous of taking the President entirely into his own keeping, and is perfectly indignant and furious that any body should think of treating him with disrespect. What, in all the *President of the United States*!—exclaims the great dumbeater? "Monstrous! Shocking! Horrible!!" And yet, about two months ago, this voracious Champion of Executive character, absolutely denied, that John Tyler was President, and so rated! He was then, in estimation, only Vice President, or Acting President, a mere cypher, and hardly worth noticing. But no sooner does he Veto the Bank Bill, than he becomes such a marvellous proper man in Mr. Benton's opinion, as to render any manifestation of disrespect towards him an act of the most heinous atrocity. It is absolutely sickening, disgusting, disgusting!—*Rail Register*.

In this county, on the 23d ult., by A. Grier, Esq., WILLIAM MARSHALL, son of Mr. MARSHALL, and MARY, daughter of John Marshall, Esq., of the County of Albemarle, by the Rev. Mr. Watts, Mr. SAMUEL N. WILSON to Miss ANN MARSHALL, daughter of Mr. J. Marshall.

### THE CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY.

Will be opened on the 1st day of October next. Pupils can be received at any time, either in person or by letter, in the Village, or in the Academy with the Teachers, at \$5 per month.

### Terms of Tuition per Session.

Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic, \$5 00  
Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's 2d part, Arithmetic and Ogle's Geography, \$10 00  
Latin, French, and the Elements of the second, with larger systems of Arithmetic and Geography, Algebra, Composition, Botany, History, Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c., &c., \$15 00  
Instruction in Music on the Piano per session, \$5 00  
The French Language, per session, \$5 00  
Drawing & Painting in water colors, per session, \$5 00  
Oriental Teaching, per course, \$5 00  
Was Fruit or Flowers, do, \$5 00  
Catechism in Latin and English, do, \$5 00  
Lange Math, Ogleman, &c. do, \$5 00  
French Subjects, Sentences, and Work Books, per course, \$5 00

### CHARGE OF SCHEDULE.

On the route direct from SALISBURY to RALEIGH, via Ashborough and Hillsborough.

L. HAYES Salisbury Wednesday and Friday at 9 o'clock A. M. after the arrival of the stages from the South and West. Arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M. Leaves Raleigh Wednesday and Saturday at 10 o'clock P. M. Passengers will bear in mind that this route is 18 or 20 miles longer, and 40 or 50 cents cheaper than the Greensborough. Persons from the South and West, wishing to travel this route would do well to enter in Salisbury only. All possible exertions will be used to notify the passengers of the arrival of the stages.

### ATTENTION!

YOU are ordered to appear in Court, on Thursday, the 7th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs for drill. Always on Friday, the 8th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. with your respective companies, armed and equipped as the law directs for drill and inspection. By order of Col. Alexander, J. H. KERNES, Adj. Aug. 31, 1841.

### PROSPECTUS OF THE MOUNTAINEER.

The *Mountaineer*—a paper for the people of North Carolina, embracing the counties of Lincoln, Wilkes, Ashe, and part of Caldwell, is to be published weekly, and is fully competent to its support, to publish in the town of Willsboro, a weekly paper, under the above title. While every other District in the State has within it two or more such organs of information, the *Mountaineer* is entirely destitute, and dependent on the other. Why is this? Is it solely, and because the people are not able and willing to support it? It must be because a fair trial has never been made. The subscriber expects to make this trial, and unhesitatingly throws himself upon the spirit and liberality of the Five Thousand Wives of the District the support.

During the late contest for the Presidency, the subscriber lost his humble abode in the hands of the Whig party. More the limits of a prospectus will not permit him to say. In politics the paper will be temperate, but firm. It will faithfully discuss all questions brought before the public, and will not shrink from the people's side, and approving of all as they appear right, regardless of party considerations. Although the *Mountaineer* will be a character strictly political, a portion of its columns will be devoted to spreading information on Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Animals, and the various arts and sciences; Police, Medicine, &c. &c. But enough of promises. The subscriber requests the citizens of the 13th District to try him. If he should fail to give satisfaction, he will be content to fulfill their confidence and support.

### TERMS.

THE *MOUNTAINEER* will be published at two dollars in advance, paid at any time within three months from the time of publishing; two dollars and fifty cents if paid before the expiration of the year; or three dollars if payment be delayed until the end of the volume.

No subscription taken for less than one year; and a failure to order a discontinuance at the end of the year, will be looked upon as a new engagement.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Editor, until all arrears are paid. Any person procuring five responsible subscribers shall receive a sixth copy gratis.

THE paper will be sent out of the State, unless payment be made in advance.

ALFRED A. BAKER.

August 27, 1841.

### JOB PRINTING.

Neatly executed at this Office.



